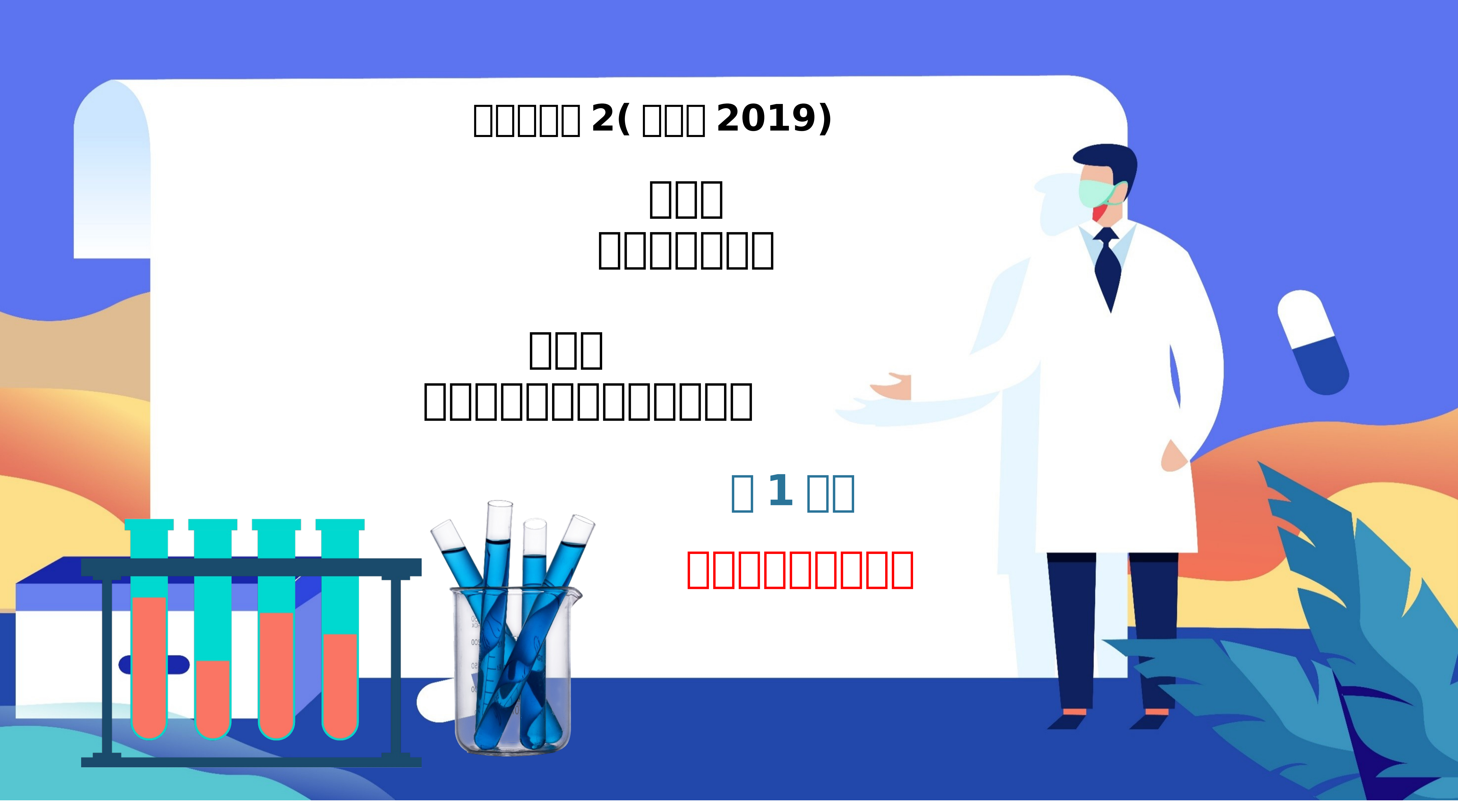
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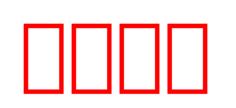

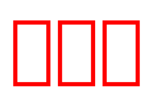

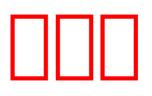

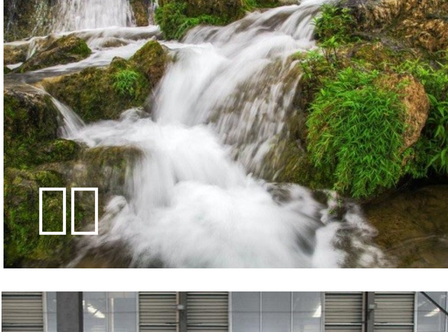

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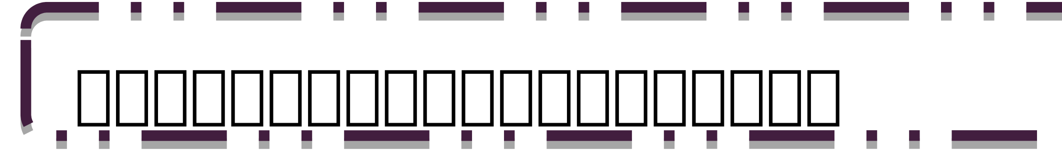
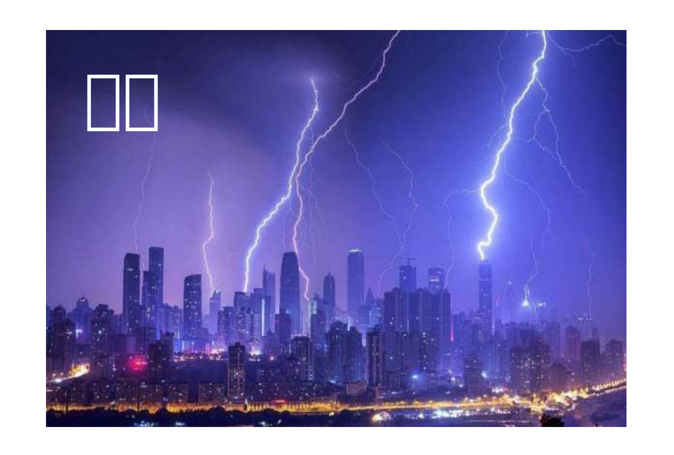

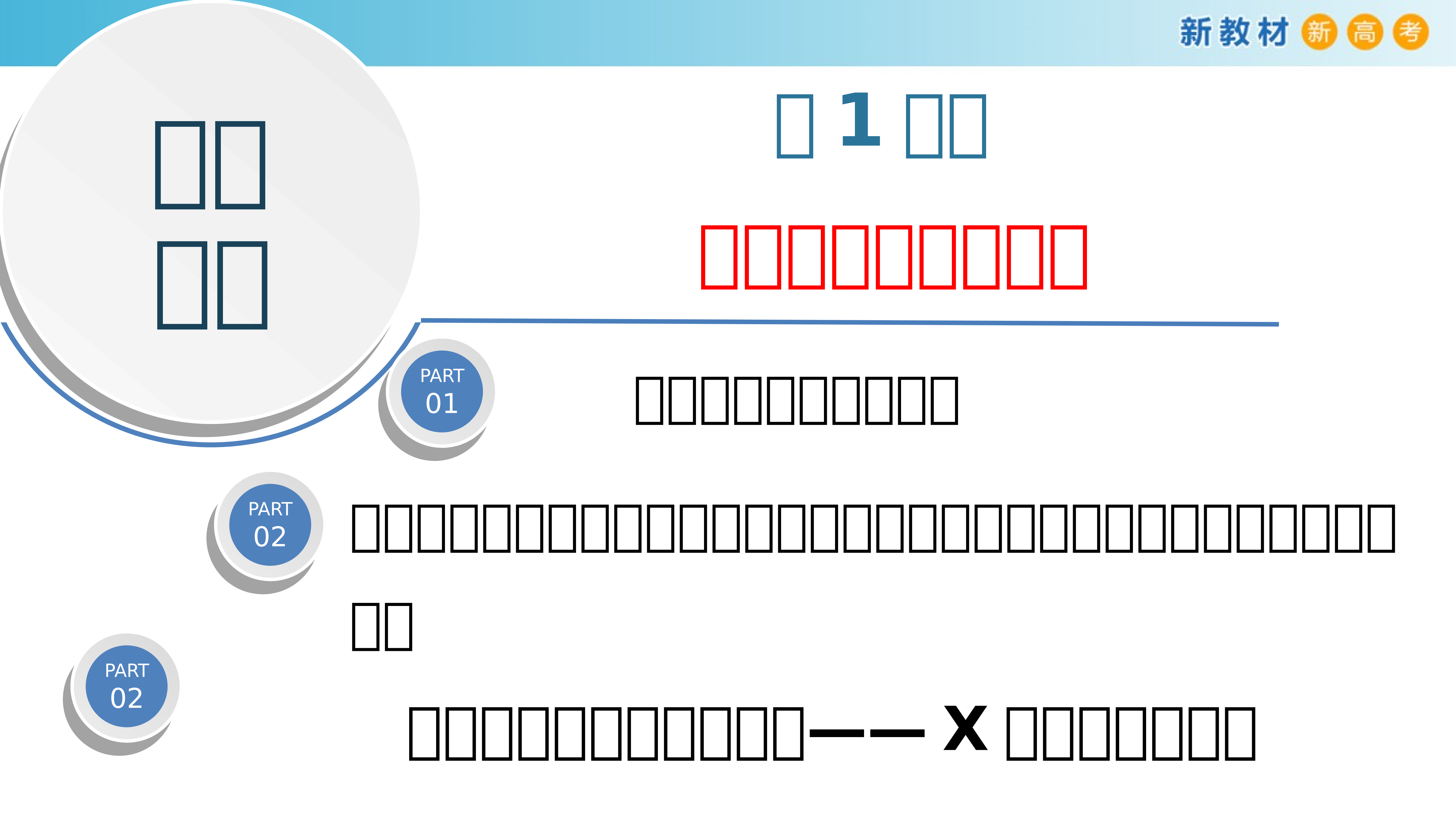
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固态

凝固(放热)

融化(吸热)

凝华(放热)

升华(吸热)

液态

气化(吸热)

液化(放热)

气态

(2)20 [illegible]

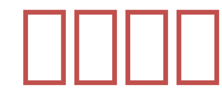
①20 [illegible] X [illegible] NaCl [illegible]

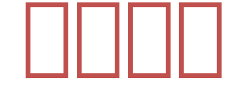
[illegible] I_2 [illegible]

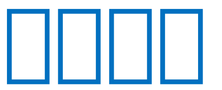
[illegible]

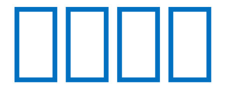
NaCl

[illegible]







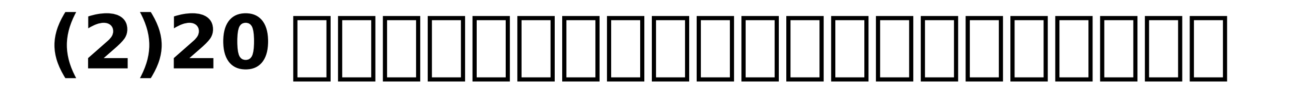


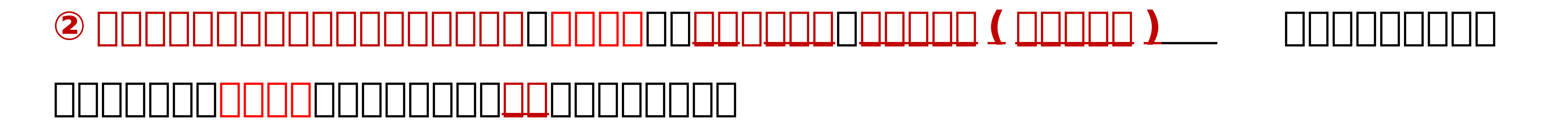
[illegible]

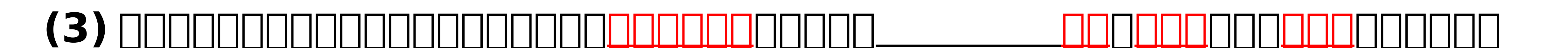
(2)20世纪初，人们对物质的组成有了更明确的认识。

②气态和液态物质也不一定都由分子构成。如等离子体是由电子、阳离子和电中性粒子 (分子或原子) 组成的整体上呈电中性的气态物质；离子液体是熔点不高的仅由离子组成的液体物质。

(3)物质的聚集状态除了固态、液态、气态，还有晶态、非晶态，以及介乎 晶态和非晶态之间的塑晶态、液晶态等。



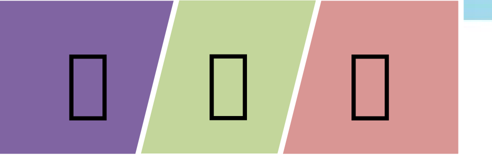


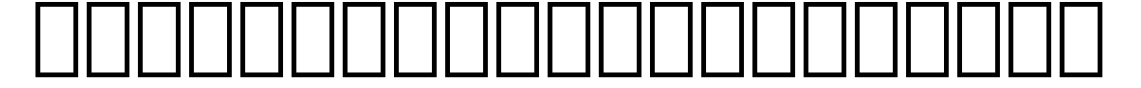


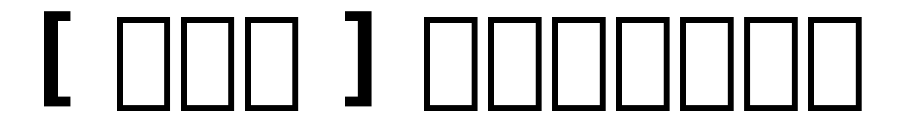
想 一 想
物质的聚集状态只有固态、液态、气态三种吗？
那么下列物质又是什么状态的呢？ 第四态：等离子态

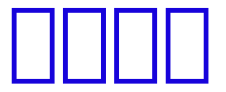
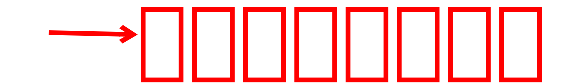
极光 雷电

日光灯 霓虹灯



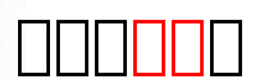


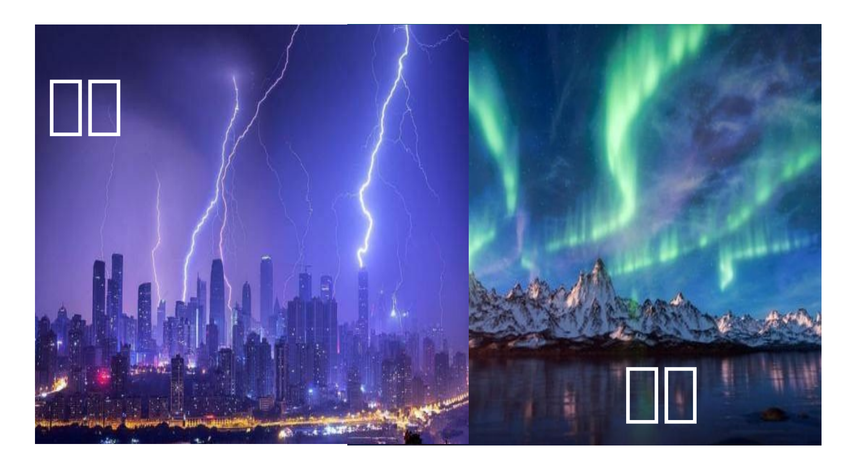


 → 

(2)

日光灯和霓虹灯的灯管里

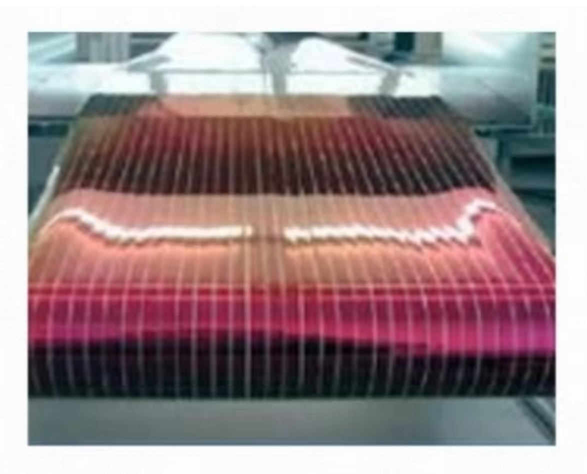




(3)

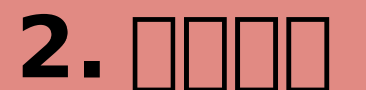
(4)

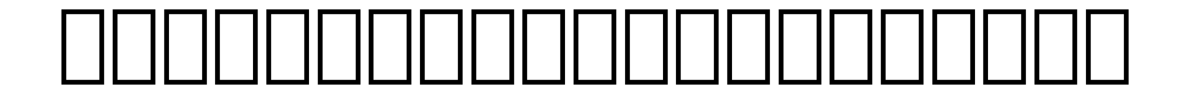
等离子体显示器

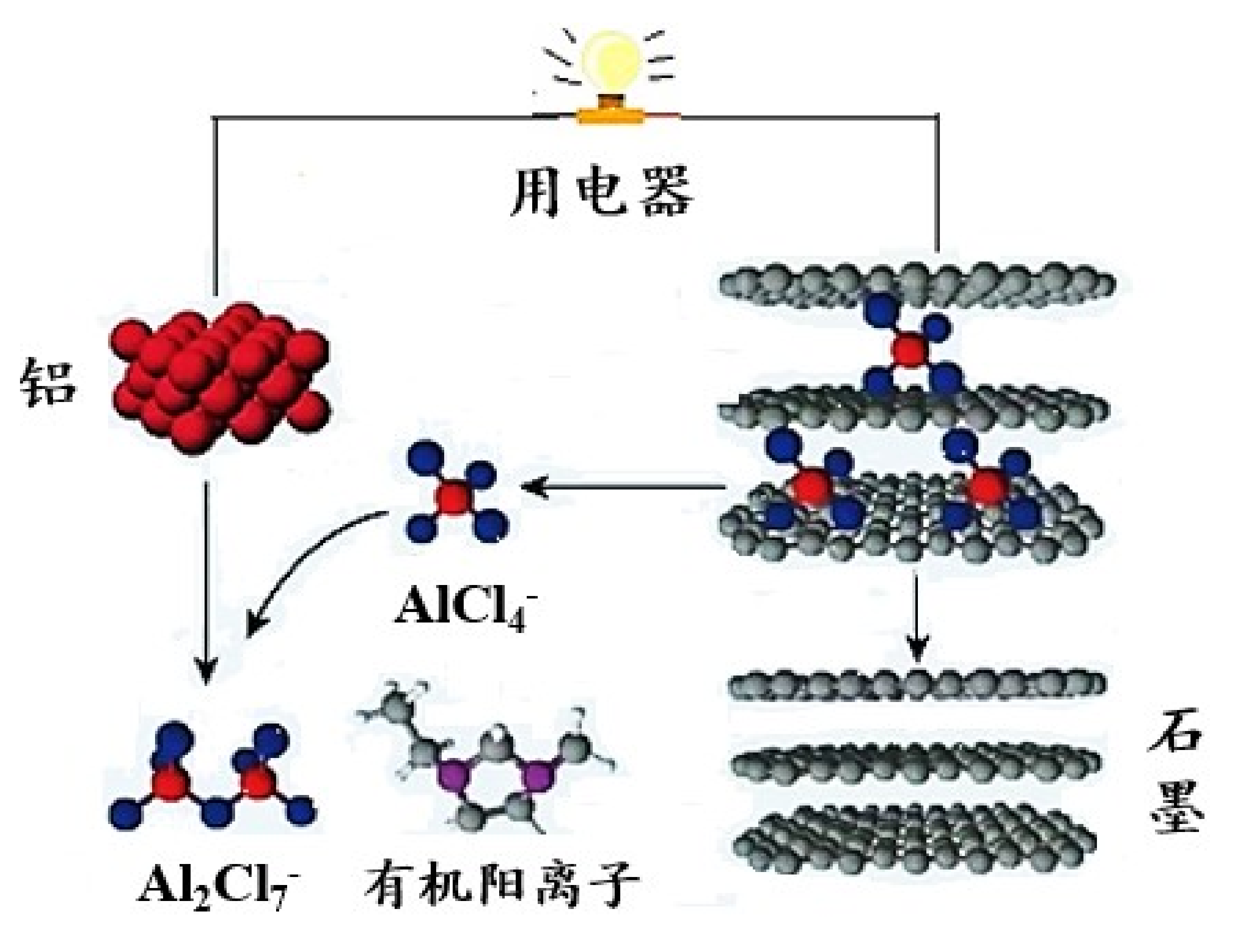


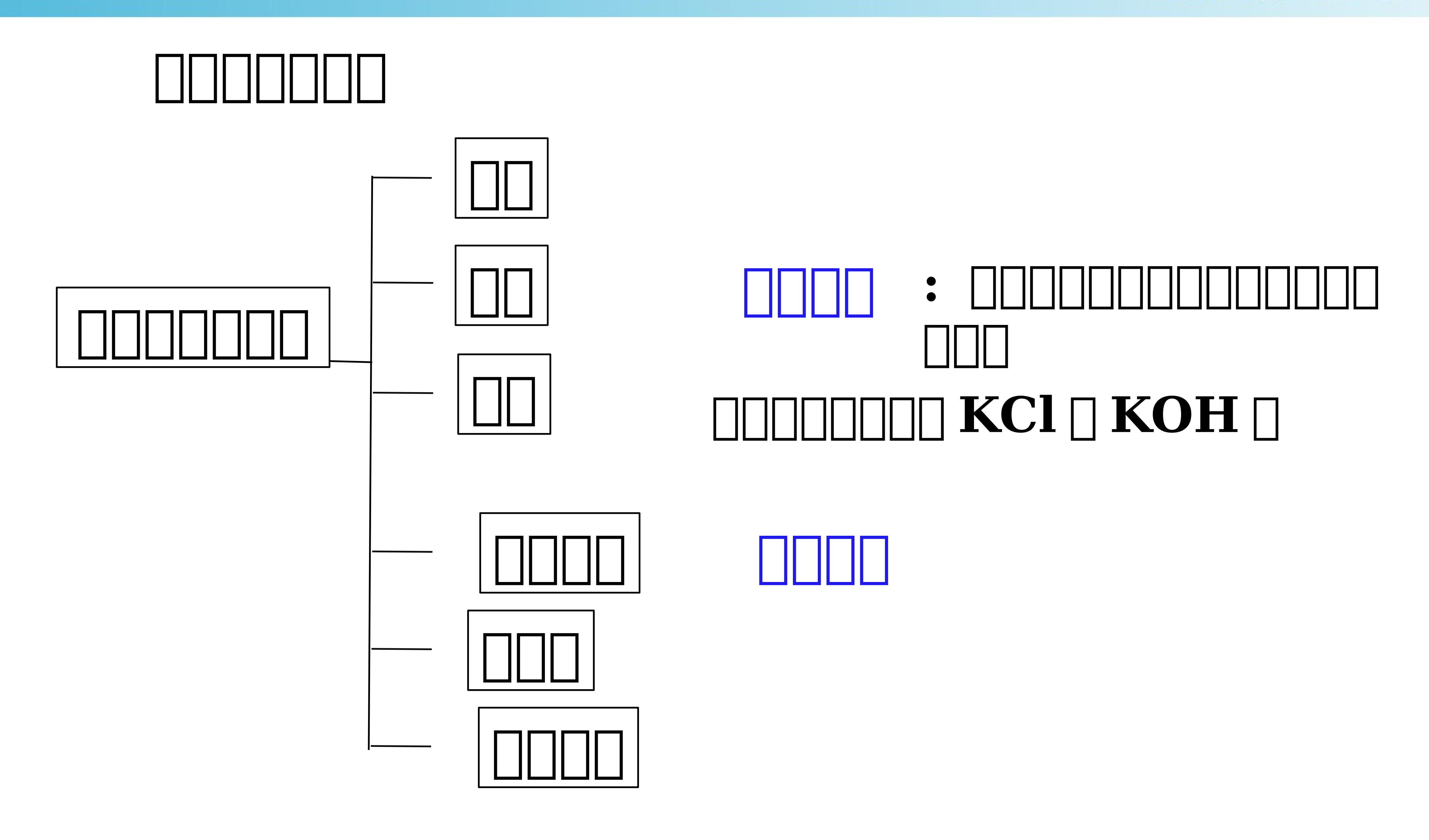
化学合成

核聚变

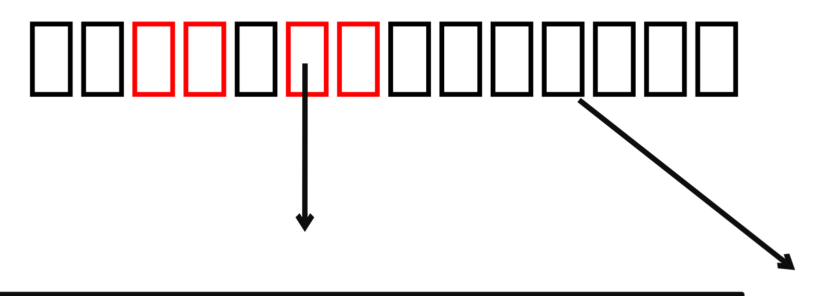

2.

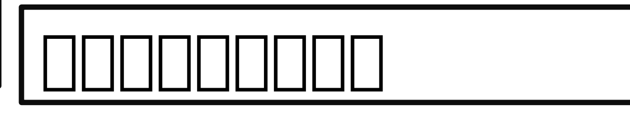



用电器
铝
$AlCl_4^-$
$Al_2Cl_7^-$
有机阳离子
石墨

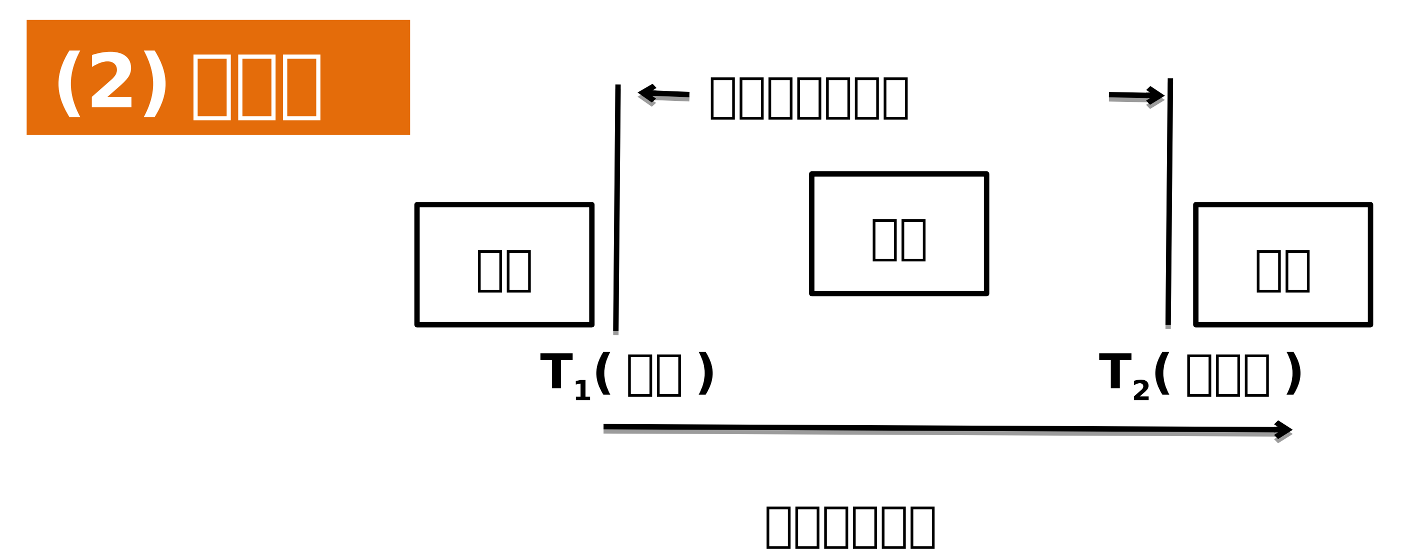

:
KCl
KOH

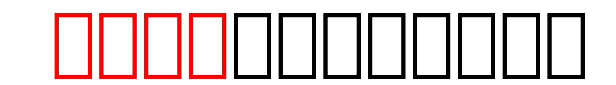
(1)

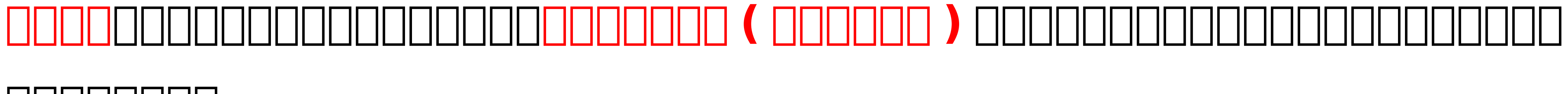


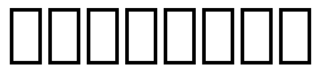


(2)









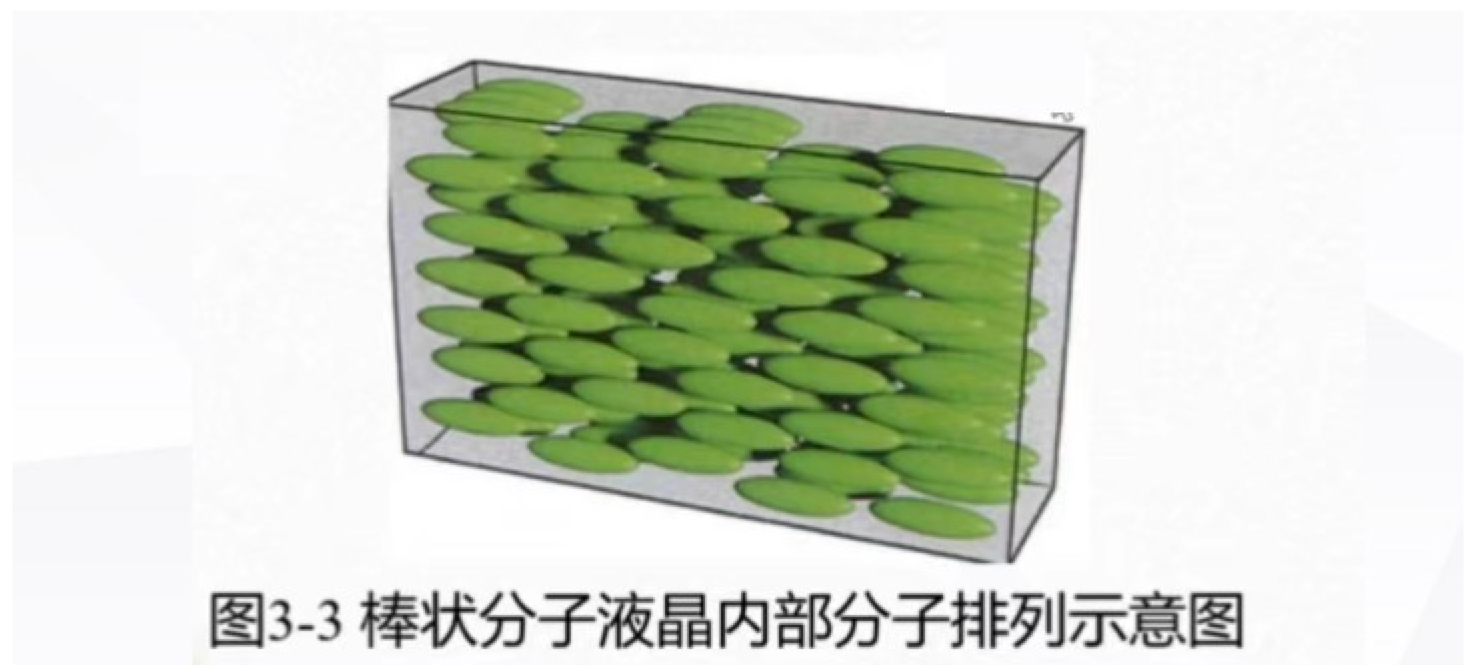
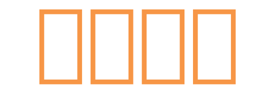


图3-3 棒状分子液晶内部分子排列示意图

(3)应用：

①液晶已有广泛的应用，例如：手机、电脑和电视的液晶显示器。

②合成高强度液晶纤维已广泛用于飞机、火箭、坦克、舰船、防弹衣、防弹头盔等。



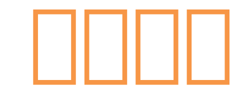
1 [illegible],[illegible]( ) **A**

A. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

C. [illegible],[illegible]

D. [illegible],[illegible]



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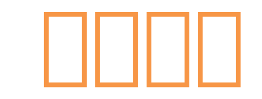


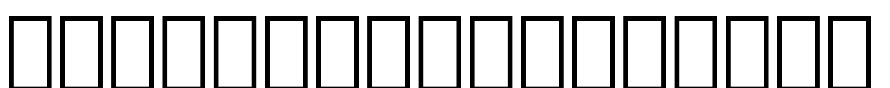
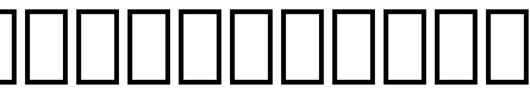
3. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□（ ） **C**

A. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

B. □□□□□□□□□

C. □□□□□□□□□□□

D. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□

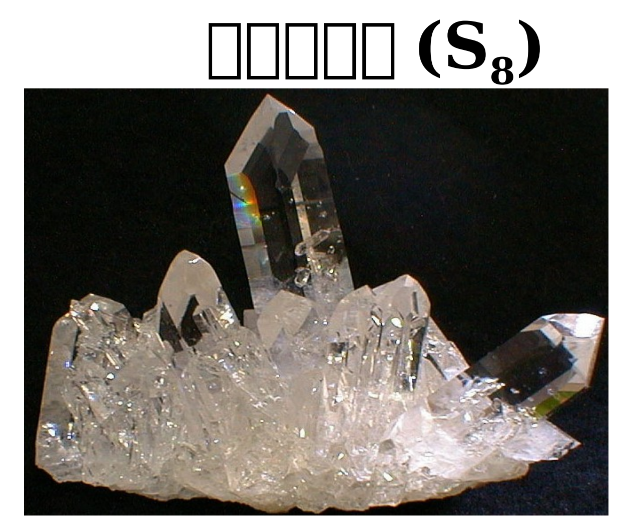
NaCl

□□

□□□□□ (S_8)

□□□□□ (I_2)

□□□□

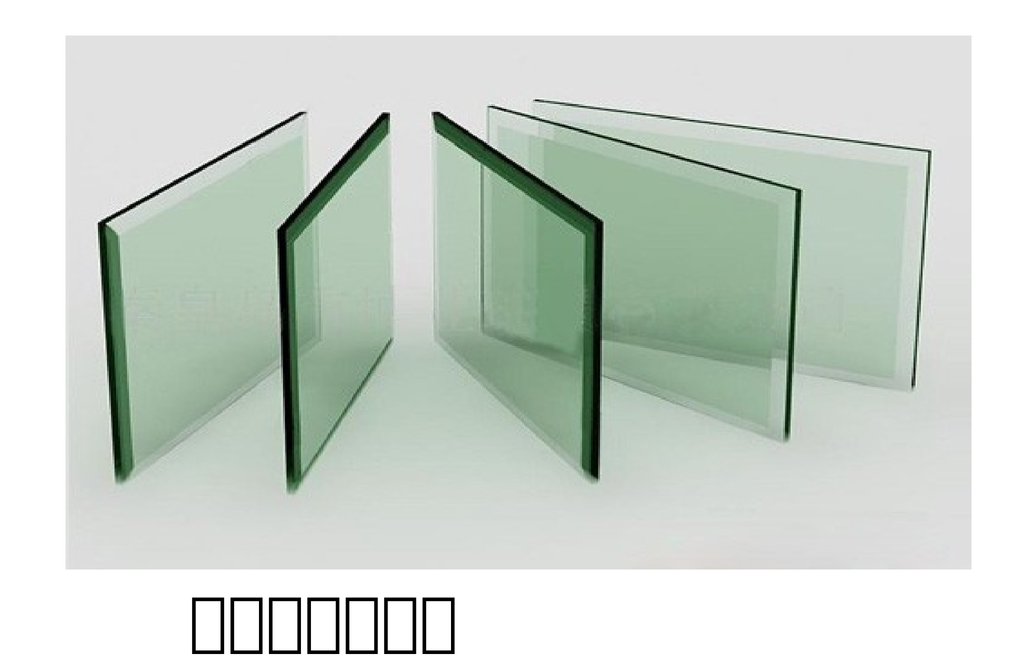


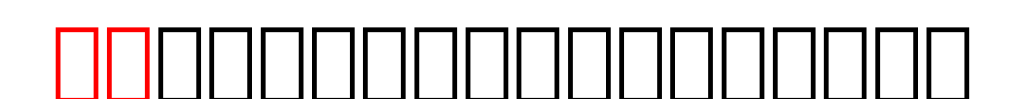
□□ SiO_2

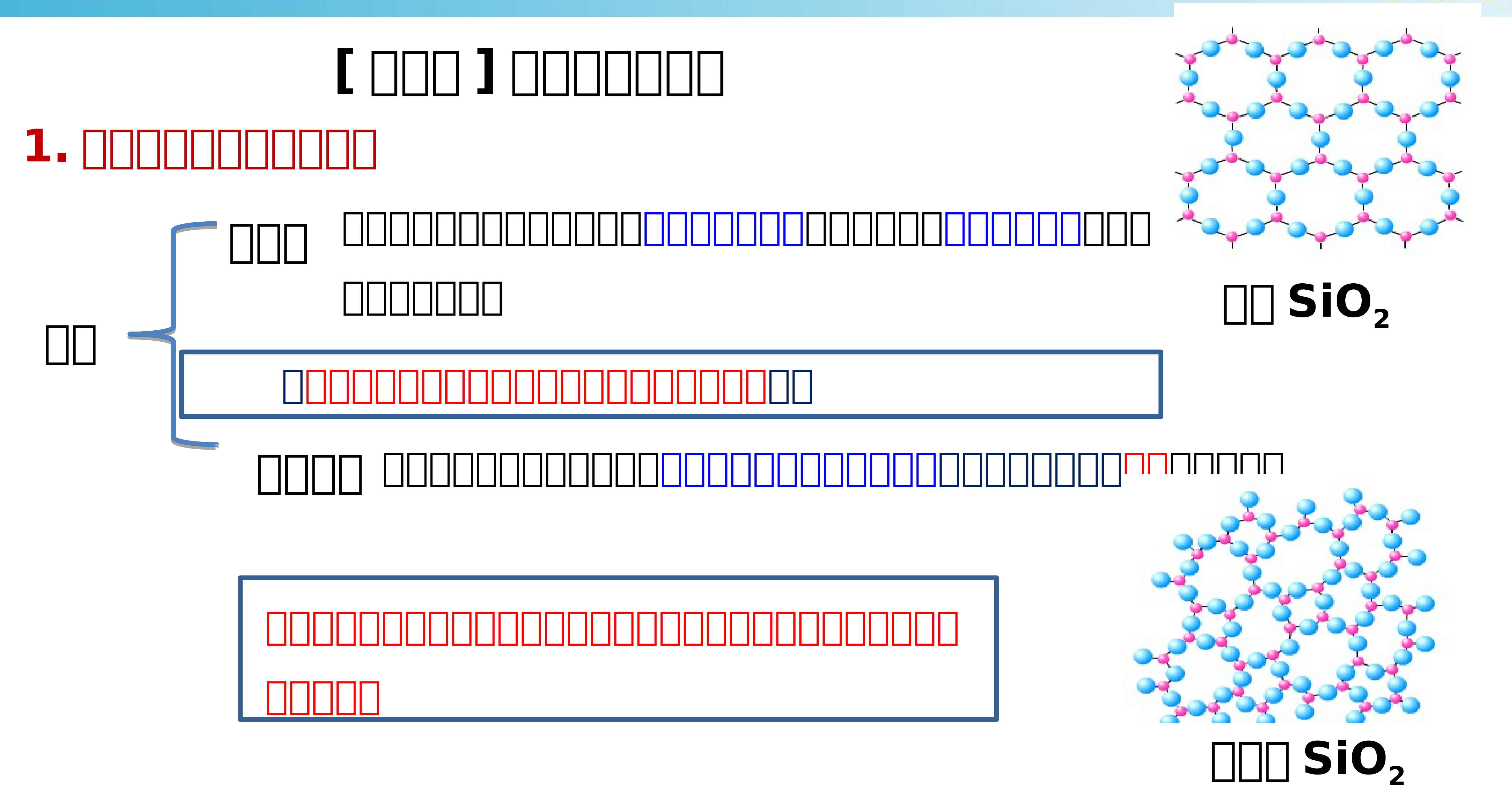
只有如玻璃、炭黑之类的物质属于非晶体。

玻璃又称玻璃体 炭黑又称无定形体

思考：晶体与非晶体有什么本质差异呢？



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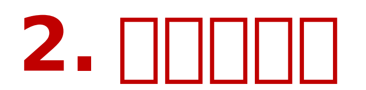
1.
SiO$_2$
SiO$_2$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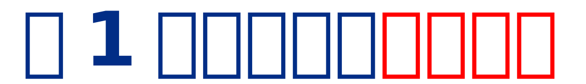
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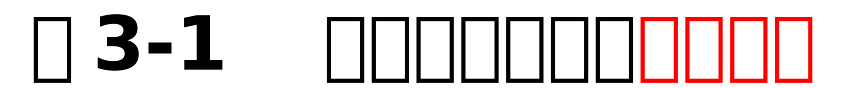
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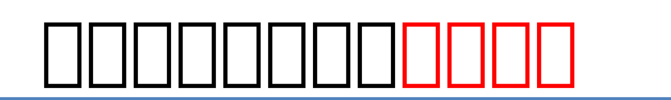
[illegible]	[illegible]____([illegible]____[illegible]____[illegible])	[illegible]____[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]____([illegible])	[illegible]____[illegible]

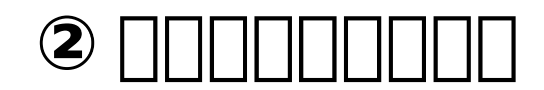


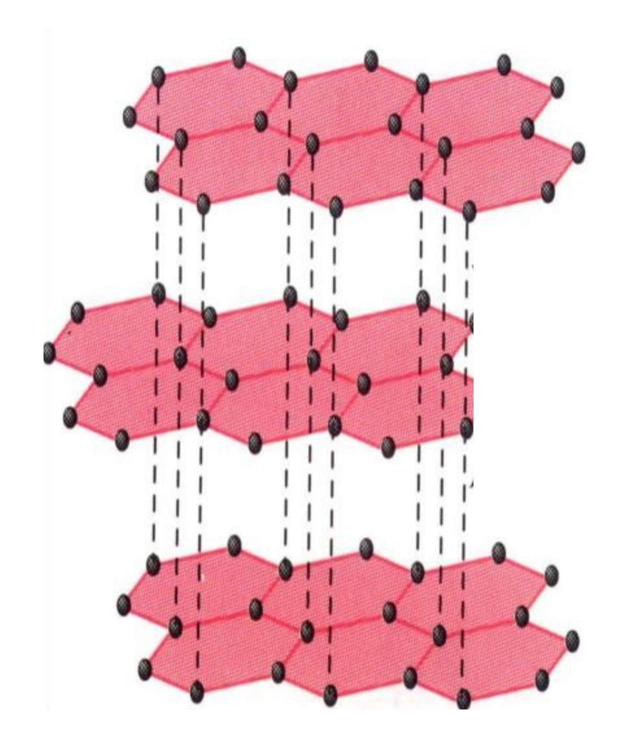
(1)

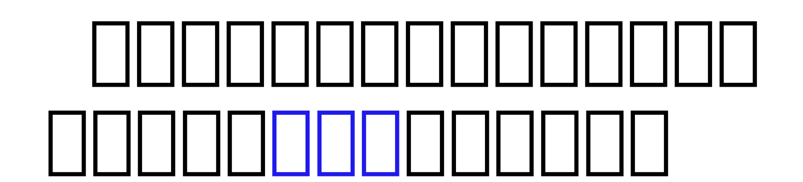
②晶体呈现各向异性。
晶体的许多物理性质，如光学性质、导电性、机械强度等，在晶体的不同方向上测定时，结果不同。

不同方向观察红宝石，发现宝石的颜色不同，折射率有各向异性。

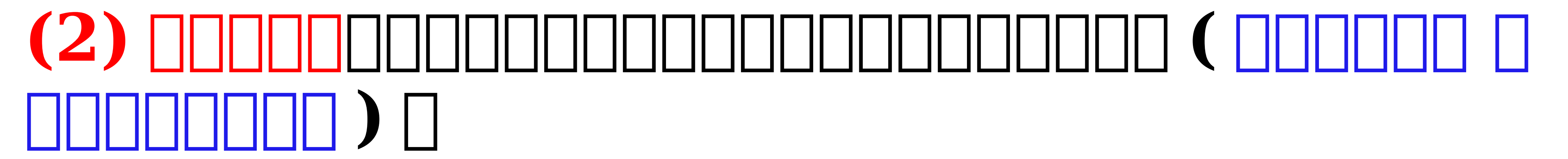
石墨中，与层平行方向上的导电率比与层垂直方向上的导电率大一万倍。

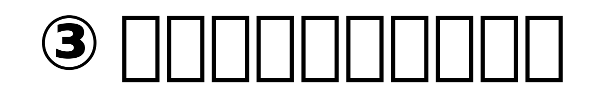






(2) 各向异性：同一晶体，在不同的方向上具有不同的物理性质 (强度、导电性、导热性、光学性质)。





T/K

t/min

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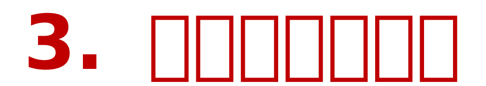
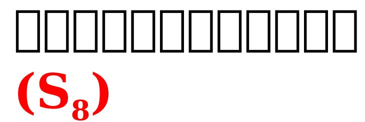


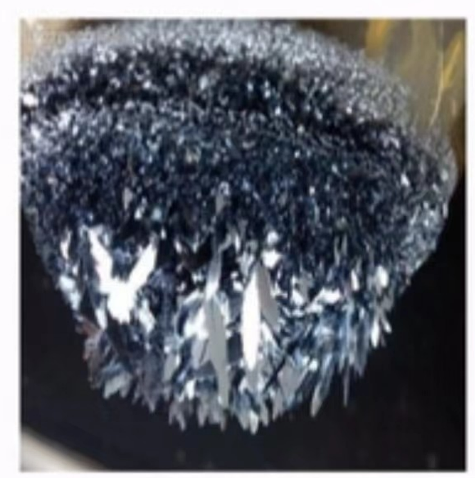
①

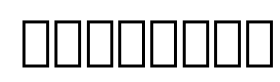
② ( )

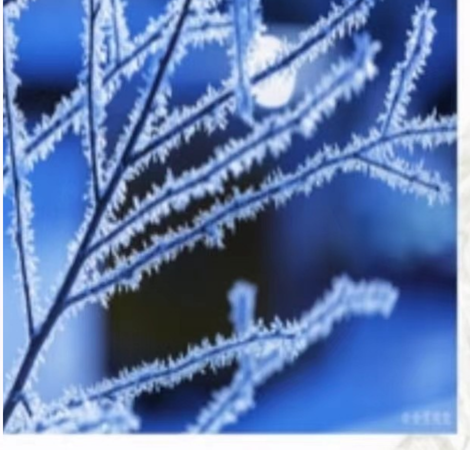
③

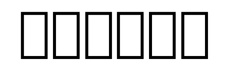


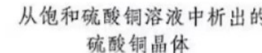
(S$_8$)

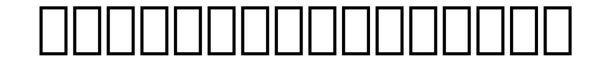












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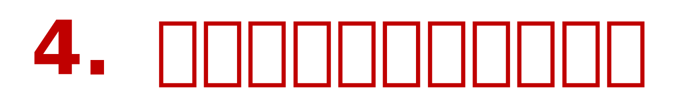
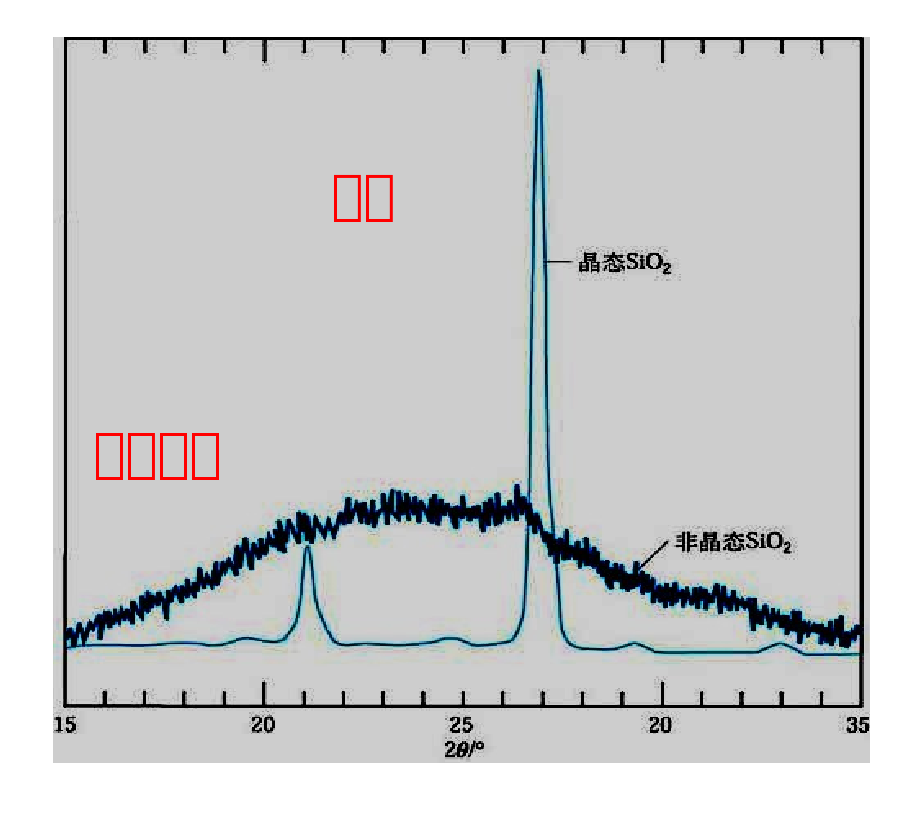


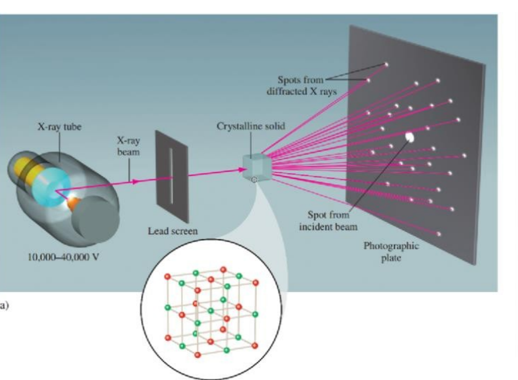
4.

(1) X

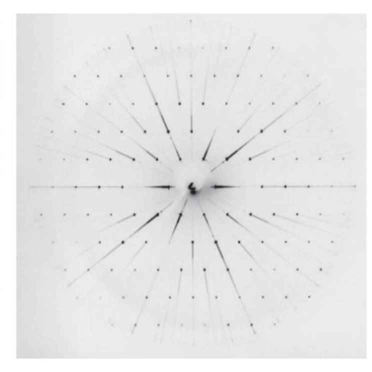
(2) .



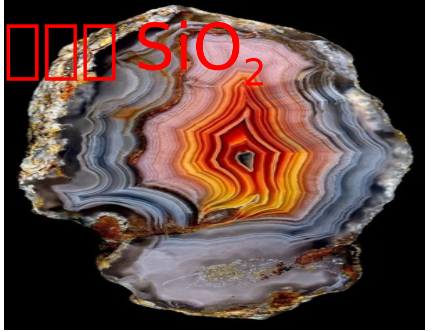
晶态SiO_2
非晶态SiO_2
15
20
25
20
35
$2\theta/°$



Spots from diffracted X rays
X-ray tube
X-ray beam
Crystalline solid
Lead screen
10,000–40,000 V
Spot from incident beam
Photographic plate
(a)



SiO_2


SiO_2

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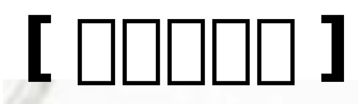
	[illegible]	[illegible] X [illegible]	
[illegible]		NaCl [illegible] I_2 [illegible] SiO_2 [illegible] Na [illegible]	[illegible]

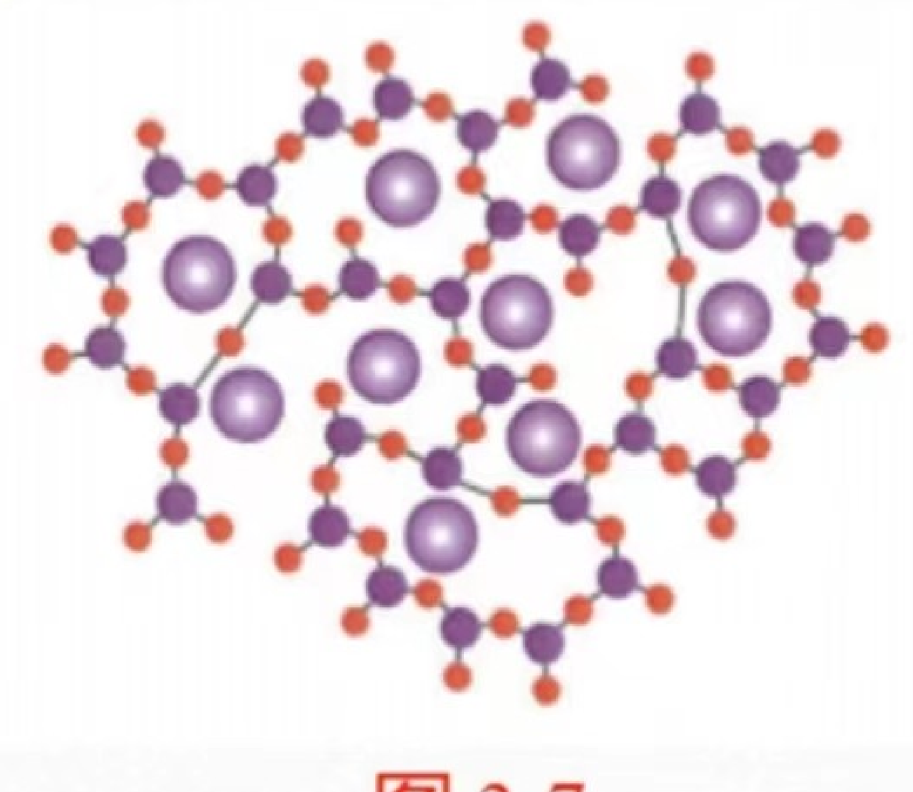
[思考与讨论]
(1) 图3-7是某同学找到的一张玻璃结构的示意图，根据这张图判断玻璃是不是晶体。为什么?

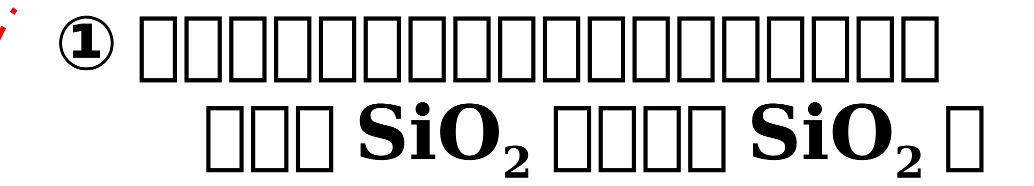
解析：晶体的本质在于粒子在微观空间里呈现周期性的有序排列。玻璃中的粒子无周期性地排列，是无序的。所以，玻璃不是晶体。

(2) 根据晶体的物理性质的各向异性的特点，人们很容易识别用玻璃仿造的假
宝石。你能列举一些可能有效的方法鉴别假宝石吗？

解析：观察对称性、刻划玻璃、加热、X—射线衍射

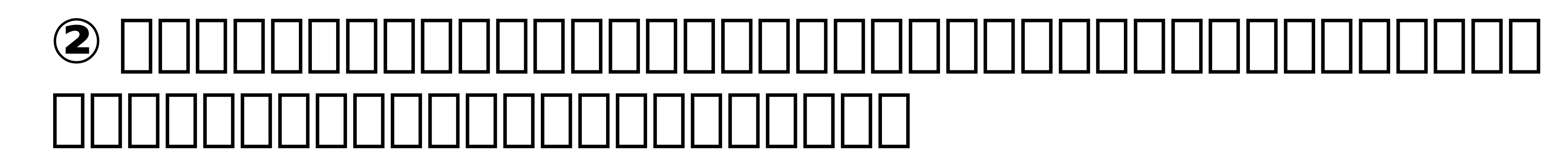






① [illegible]

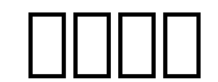
[illegible] SiO_2 [illegible] SiO_2 [illegible]

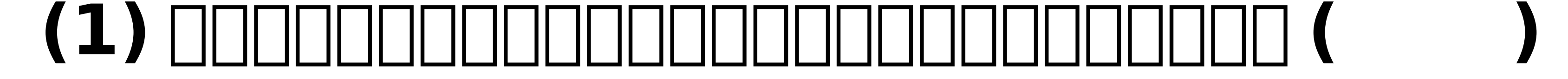


② [illegible]

③ [illegible]

④ [illegible]





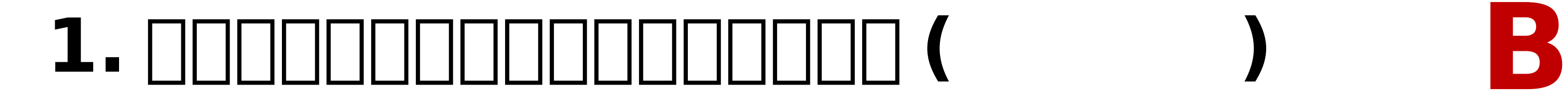
(1) (　　) ×

(2) (　　) ×

(3) (　　) √

(4) (　　) ×

(5) (　　) ×



B

A. [illegible]

B. [illegible] $CuSO_4$ [illegible]

C. [illegible]

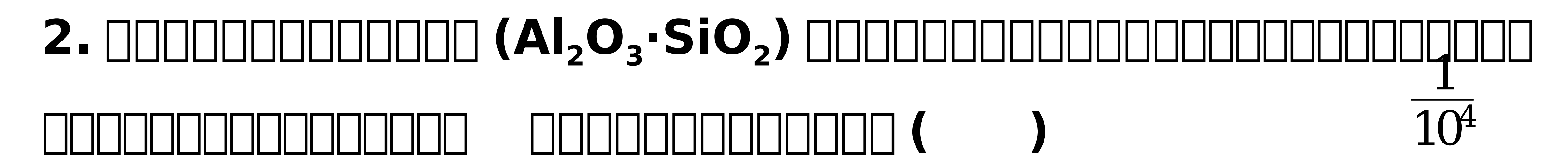
D. [illegible]

[illegible] A [illegible]

[illegible] B [illegible]

[illegible] C [illegible]

[illegible] D [illegible]



2. [illegible]($Al_2O_3·SiO_2$)[illegible] $\frac{1}{10^4}$

[illegible] [illegible]( )

① [illegible] ②[illegible] ③[illegible] ④[illegible]**D**

A.①③ B.②④

C.①②③ D.①②③④

[illegible][illegible]